OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM



DIALOGUE DATE	Wednesday, 27 September 2023 09:00 GMT +02:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Déchets Verts : un allié indispensable des systèmes nourriciers
CONVENED BY	Jean-Baptiste Rostaing, pôle coopération, La Cité de l'agriculture
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/51875/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Independent
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	France

The outcomes from a Food Systems Summit Dialogue will be of use in developing the pathway to sustainable food systems within the locality in which they take place. They will be a valuable contribution to the national pathways and also of interest to the different workstreams preparing for the Summit: the Action Tracks, Scientific Groups and Champions as well as for other Dialogues.

1. PARTICIPATION

TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18

19-30

31-50

51-65

66-80

80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

Male

Female

Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

Agriculture/crops

Fish and aquaculture

Livestock

Agro-forestry

Environment and ecology

Trade and commerce

Education

Communication

Food processing

Food retail, markets

Food industry

Financial Services

Health care

Nutrition

National or local government

Utilities

Industrial

Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

Small/medium enterprise/artisan

Large national business

Multi-national corporation

Small-scale farmer

Medium-scale farmer

Large-scale farmer

Local Non-Governmental Organization

International Non-Governmental Organization

Indigenous People

3 Science and academia Workers and trade union

Member of Parliament

Local authority

Government and national institution

Regional economic community

United Nations

International financial institution

Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance

Consumer group

Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE The dialogue had various stakeholders participating, The small number of participant was a strength whe	E PRINCIPLES? g, from the same territory but with different political views and agenda. en it came to building trust by fostering interconnexion and knowledge.
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	IT APPRECIATING THE PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT?

3. METHOD

The outcomes of a Dialogue are influenced by the method that is used.

DID YOU USE THE SAME METHOD AS RECOMMENDED BY THE CONVENORS REFERENCE MANUAL?

Yes

No

4. DIALOGUE FOCUS & OUTCOMES

MAJOR FOCUS

The dialogue put focus on the link between biowaste and urban agriculture in city region food systems (CRFS). With ne French legislation coming into action, field operators need to gain skills and knowledge to implement short circuit use of biowaste in order to create positive and circular impact.

ACTION TRACKS

- Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
- Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
- Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production

Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods

Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

	Finance	1	Policy
1	Innovation		Data & Evidence
	Human rights		Governance
	Women & Youth Empowerment		Trade-offs
		1	Environment and Climate

MAIN FINDINGS

The notion of biowaste speaks little to citizens. The advantage of bio-waste is that its recovery is directly visible, when it comes to selective sorting there is now distrust

(scandal of sorting mixed with the rest, etc.)

The problem is obviously financing, whether for selective sorting or for green waste

Municipalities must present a food waste and green waste management plan (current diagnosis, courses of action, strong commitment to the operation of composting points)

A technical study regarding biowaste is crucial to understand its territory, where the deposits are, the needs... and then the

sociological study is also very important to understand its population.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/2

faced with the numerical objectives for recycling municipal waste, how do we quantify the this biowaste, how we count the biowaste to include these figures in recycling and not in elimination of waste?

There is a data issue to properly promote the work carried out.

the same goes for reducing the use of green waste by wastewater treatment plants (legal obligation)

energy recovery is not the best solution, especially in our region with very calcareous soils which need these contributions of green waste to amend the soil

Thus we identify the problem of the status of the crushed material which is considered waste if we dispose of it: this is a problem encountered by the metropolis with its Martigues storage site / Florian was confronted with this problem in terms of advocacy with the ministries in Paris / this has been the subject of consultation for a year and a half, but at present the legal framework poses a problem: it's a policy gap

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Finance	1	Policy
Innovation	1	Data & Evidence
Human rights		Governance
Women & Youth Empowerment	1	Trade-offs
	1	Environment and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/2

The need to break down barriers has been identified during the dialog: between territories that have merged, between the city and the metropolis, between the 92 cities, between services, between complementary actors.

It's much better when the desire to treat this waste comes from citizens and is not the result of external mobilization. But we have to go through it if we want to generalize things, we have to find cores, driving groups for each site, each initiative to build momentum and sustainable change.

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AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

Regarding citizen empowerment on this topic the participants had different views: - some pushed for massive citizen mobilization as a necessary and powerful tool to massify change and make it sustainable - some were much more pessimistic about citizen engagement on the biowaste topic, using examples of low engagement regarding selective waste management as cautionary tale

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